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ure to render justice. It is to the thinkers out of the profession—to the legislator who is not a lawyer—that this work appeals, as well as to all lawyers.

There are many novel and interesting questions discussed which at first glance seem almost radical. But a careful perusal shows much wisdom in the suggestions the author makes. One is that when the states adopt uniform laws on any subject the courts should try to maintain their uniformity; and in order to do this our author suggests that the presiding judges of the different appellate courts should exchange views when a new uniform statute is enacted and if they fail to agree on its meaning the majority shall rule. It is to be regretted that something of this sort could not have been done with the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law. The chapter on the question, "Is the Common Law Relation of Judge and Jury Subject to Legislative Change?" is valuable not only from the historical standpoint and the collection of authorities, but for the suggestion Mr. Shelton makes as to the wisdom of a radical change in our present relations between judge and jury.

This chapter and the one which follows on "An Efficient Judicial System" should be read and re-read by every lawyer and judge in this country. Mr. Shelton's comment on the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *U. S. Use of Alex' Bryant Co. v. N. Y. Steam Fitting Co.*, 235 U. S. 327, calls attention to the careless method in which laws are framed and the absolute necessity imposed upon the courts to really amend statutes or clear up their ambiguities by decision. He, we are glad to say, takes the view that the REGISTER has for many years entertained and expressed, that there should be a Congressional and Legislative Reference Bureau presided over—as in the English Parliament—by some capable, deliberate and profoundly educated thinker.

Space forbids us to comment at further length upon this most admirable work. We commend it not only as useful but, as entertaining and worthy to take its place—as it undoubtedly will—as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature alike of the subject treated and of the law.

The Lawyers' Reports Annotated. 1918C. Burdett A. Rich, Henry P. Farnham, and George H. Parmelee, Editors, Assisted by the Publishers' Editorial Staff. The Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Company, Rochester, New York. 1918. Price \$5.00.

We find this volume unusually valuable in the timely cases and subjects selected for annotation. On page 361 a case on the Selective Draft Act is reported, with such annotations as were possible on so recent a subject. On page 127 is a case upon War Casualties as within Accident Insurance. In the view of the dearth of authority upon this subject this case will be exceedingly valuable in future litigation, which may be expected. On page 79 there is a valuable annotation to a case regarding the Exclusion of Seditious Matter from the Mails under the Espionage Act; and on page 497 there is a timely though brief annotation as to the Labor Unions and the Justification of the Interference with the Relation between Master and Servant.

These of course are but a very few of the most important cases in this new and interesting volume.